

tents. This movement assumed an appearance of flight, and in an instant damaged the whole order of battle. A. B. Elsham strove in vain to correct the error and reform his lines. The confusion became universal; and then for the first time that "wall of iron" began to move, overwhelming, crushing, trampling to death the panic-stricken army of Islam. The brave Wall fell in the retreat, "pierced by lances innumerable," while his followers were saved from a more exterminating carnage by the coming on of night. Early the next morning, having slept upon their arms, the Franks prepared to resume the desperate war. As they approached the tents of the Arabs, however, they heard no sounds of preparation, and they saw no movements which betokened the presence of living men. Suspicious of an ambush, Karl sent his spies to discover the meaning of the silence. They gradually picked their way over the bodies of countless dead to the outmost tents, and found them empty. They entered others, and those, too, were void. Totally empty. Under the shadows of the night the Moslems had stealthily departed, their booty and equipment, all but their horses and arms, a harvest for the conquerors. Europe was rescued, Christianity triumphed, Karl the hero forever of Christian civilization. Karl did not pursue the retreating Moslems, but after collecting his plunder returned into Andalusia. His renown now filled the world, and he availed himself of the interest and terror excited by his name to consolidate his power in the three kingdoms. Even while his strong arm had been turning back the tide of Saracen invasion, the friends of Burgundy were plotting a rebellion in his rear. A swift and terrible retribution overtook their treason.

A Republican Senator on the Confiscation Bill.

Senator Cowan, Republican of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., made an able and energetic speech against the confiscation act recently introduced. Of course the Tribune cast of journals are severe upon him. We quote a portion of his remarks:

"The confiscation bill proposes to go forward and strip the whole population of the South of their property and reduce them to poverty—and while only 100,000 of them have arms in their hands. If there is anything calculated to make that entire people our enemy always, it will be the promulgation of such an act as this.

No such sweeping measure as this has ever been enacted. Even in the days of William the Conqueror, the proud Norman and his barons were content with the lands and castles of the Saxon leaders. They did not dare to strip the people of their property, nor even much increase their burdens.

The English, in their contest with and bills of attainder against the Irish, never attempted to touch the possessions of the common people, but only the property of the nobles.

CONFISCATION OF SLAVES AND FORCED EMIGRATION OF THEM.

The bill goes further, and attempts to confiscate another species of property, which cannot be put into the coffers of the conqueror. I mean the property in slaves. I don't intend to stop to discuss the question of property of this kind. It is enough for me to say that all the people of the South seem to agree as to this kind of property with wonderful unanimity, and to resist any interference with it. This bill proposes to liberate 3,000,000 slaves—the most tremendous stroke for universal emancipation ever attempted in the world. Indeed, I think it virtually liberates the whole 4,000,000. What is to be the effect of this upon the war? Shall we be stronger, or shall we find that we have only doubled the number of those in arms against us? They have now no cause for rebellion. Will not this bill furnish them one? Let the loyal men of that section, who know them, answer the question. I will abide their answer. I submit again that no deliberative assembly in the world ever before sat in judgment on so stupendous an issue. Yes, as if to blind us still more, this bill has a proposition of still greater magnitude, and, if possible, of still greater difficulty; that is, to take these millions and transfer them to some tropical clime, and to protect them there with the rights and guarantees of free men. And this is all provided for in a single section and in a single sentence of nine lines!

Truly, we must have recently transported ourselves from the practical domain of facts and set down in the romantic regions of eastern fiction. Do the advocates of this measure propose to confer upon the President the gold-making touch of Midas? Nothing short of the ring and lamp of Aladdin, with their attendant genii, would insure the success of such a scheme, unless it is believed that the treasury note possesses this magic power. And even under this supposition, I think the owners of those southern slaves, and the transportation companies ought to be consulted in regard to the legal tender clause. I presume it is not supposed that the millions of slaves will be supported on the way by quails and manna, and yet I am free to say that it will require some such miraculous interposition as that which favored the Israelites in their journey out of Egypt.

NOT A WAR OF CONQUEST.

We have here in Congress made a solemn declaration that it is not a war of subjugation, but for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, and I am for standing by that declaration. We have been told and believe that many of these men now serving in the rebel army are there by force. Are they to be hung on the same scaffold as the willing traitors? This bill makes no difference. The victim of force in the beginning would and by being the victim of wrong and injustice. Again, thousands of these people have been duped into rebellion by being told that we were all abolitionists. Shall there be no provision for these men who have thus believed this because it was asserted by southern demagogues? This bill distinguishes not the house of the planter from the negro hovel of the slave and makes no difference between the broad acres of the one and the little garden of the other.

TITLES TO CONFISCATED ESTATES.

But even if your bill is carried into

operation, who will buy your confiscated estates? What kind of neighborhood will exist between the former owners and your purchasers? The tradition of wrong will sit at the hearthstone for ages, like a hideous specter, ever inciting to revenge and rebellion. You might as well try to attract purchasers by promising them a good title to an Irish feud, or a Corsican vendetta. Such titles have never been good. You might as well expect capital to seek the margin of a volcano, where the lava had not ceased to flow. That which is taken by war must be held by war.

PROMISE NOT TO MURDER WITH SLAVERY IN THE STATES.

We have said we had no right, and claimed none, to meddle with slavery in the slave States. I protest against the second section of this bill, as being a total and entire departure from the principles of the constitution, and most mischievous at this time, because it needlessly distracts the people of this country. It would make us do what would gratify our enemies everywhere, and be worth more than 500,000 votes to the traitors at the North, to aid them in getting possession of the government.

THE LAWS OF WAR.

I know it is claimed that we are now engaged in a war, by virtue of which we can pass any law to suppress the rebellion, and under which we can pass such a law as this. I think this will be found to be a delusion and a snare. Our power to-day is no greater than it was at the commencement of the constitution, and any law which would be unconstitutional then would be unconstitutional now. No one pretends, for instance, that Jeff. Davis had been a traitor last year and escaped the jurisdiction of the courts, we could have attained him as a traitor, and have freed his slaves. Nor can the case be altered if one thousand persons were traitors with him. Mr. Cowan then contended that confiscation of private property was against the laws of nations, and quoted from Wheaton, vol. vi., page 419. He said that negroes could not be employed in the army under the laws of nations. If they were educated so as to be controlled by the laws of war, then they might be admitted. If, on the other hand, they are savage and ignorant, they ought not to be employed in our ranks, and it would bring down upon us the odium of all Christians, and the condemnation of all good men.

But the question is for the President and his military advisers, and I am willing to confide in them. But it is said that, under the constitution, Congress has the right to make laws concerning captures on land and water. But this bill does not apply to the right of capture at all. It is attempted to put the property of this bill upon the case of Brown against the United States, where it was decided that the property was not confiscated by the declaration of war, and an act of Congress was necessary. But in that case the property taken was within the domain of law. The property which this bill undertakes to confiscate is within the territory of belligerents. The Legislature, therefore, has nothing to do with it until the President captures it. This kind of vicious reasoning in a circle pervades the whole character of this bill. It gives the power claimed to the President, because these people are without the pale of the constitution, and it claims to confiscate their property because they are within the constitution. We might, under this rule, forfeit their property as belligerents, and afterward hang them as traitors.

IMPORTANT LAW CASE DECIDED.—We lately stated on the authority of a Chicago paper that the great land case of Geo. C. Bates vs. The Illinois Central Railroad Company, had been decided in favor of the Company, and that it was a final disposition of the case, by which the title of the railroad company to the property in dispute is placed beyond future question.

Mr. Geo. C. Bates, who is the plaintiff in error, informs the Chicago Times that this is a mistake, and he explains the decision in this way. He says:

"The court in this case decided that the 'Sand Bar,' the land in controversy, was not part or parcel of Robert A. Kinzie's preemption entry of north fractional section 10, town 13 north, of range 14 east; thus reversing the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in 1836; the decision of S. Barchard, the Solicitor of the General Land Office, in March, 1837; and the decision of Justice McLean and Judge Drummond, on both the trials in Chicago."

Justice Drummond's ruling that the title was vested in the surface of the "Sand Bar" was not sustained. Whether Illinois Central Railroad have now affirmed their title or not, will be seen hereafter.

GOING THE WHOLE NEGRO.—An abolition convention was recently held in Boston. At this meeting Stephen P. Foster, in one of his speeches, said they had something else to do besides giving the negro his freedom, and added:

"We must put him in the Senate and admit him in our social circles. We have got to swallow the negro whole, with all the wool on him. When we can do that, then we shall have the millennium, and not till then. If we are not prepared to do this, we had better fight on the Confederate side. I could not support the government in its present position. I have endeavored to dissuade every young man I could from enlisting, telling them that they were going to fight for slavery."

THE WHITTIER.—A writer says: I can scarcely imagine one more capable of inflicting misery than an intolerable Philistine. I can stand a life, when all the nation is "armed and equipped" on training day, and the drum, with its "flang, flang," serves to drown down its screams; but to listen to a poor air, badly rendered by a poor pucker, I prefer death in some easier, if not quicker way. I always think of the French stage-coach driver, who, being much annoyed by a bore, turned upon him, "My friend, what for you all de time vassell? You lose your dog, eh?"

Never turn a blessing round to see whether it has a dark side to it.

THE COURIER.

EAST SAGINAW.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1862.

The President's Special Message.

The only effect which the extraordinary action of the President can have at this time, as we view it, will be to create new distrust in the minds of the people of the Border States, while the object it seeks can by no possibility be accomplished, as the States whose acquiescence is necessary to make it effective, if we may judge from the votes of the Members in Congress, will by no means take the initiative which the resolution recommended pre-supposes.

The resolution, which reads as follows, "Resolved, That the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolition of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State, in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system."

Passed the House on the 11th by a vote of 88 to 31. It was crowded through in most "indecent haste," as the proceedings show; a motion to postpone its consideration for a few days being voted down, and a proviso offered by Mr. Blair, (Union) of Va., "that nothing herein shall be construed to imply that Congress will consent to any partition of the territory now held by the United States; but that on the contrary, it is again affirmed as the unalterable resolution of this House to prosecute the war until the Constitution is restored to its ancient supremacy over every State rightfully a part of the Union," sharing the same fate. During the debate

Mr. WICKLIFFE (Ky.) opposed the resolution and commented on the manner in which it was being crowded through the House. He denied the constitutional power to tax the people to buy slaves, and said it seemed to him the resolution proposed in effect to give up the Cotton States, provided the rebel Slave States would continue with the North.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Union) said there was a consultation of the Border Slave States men this morning, and he came into the House instructed to move the postponement of the resolution till Monday. He was not able, however, to make the motion, having been cut off by the previous question. It seemed to him the use of the previous question, when arbitrarily made, does the work of many secessionists, and is injurious to free deliberation and legislative dignity. He did not doubt the patriotism and integrity which induced the President to recommend the policy now considered, but he did not believe the measure exactly suited to the times.

Whatever the result of the action recommended by the President—we do not believe that it will result in any movement of importance, any more than did the colonization scheme—we can see no good reason for the clamor which the radicals and abolitionists are making over it. The positions of the President are wholly antagonistic to their views on every essential point. He recognizes slaves as property, that the Federal Government has no power to interfere, and that emancipation is solely a matter with the States themselves. He recognizes the continued existence of the States, and holds the Constitution to be made so—its facts—in the South. They hold the reverse, and yet they are in ecstasies over a movement which promises nothing practical, and the main design of which, if we credit the republican papers, is to "please the European powers."

The Great "Philologist."

Justin says, abolitionism means the republican party. We knew it described a certain class who have always acted with that party, but who have been regarded as troublesome exiles, and only hung on to the sake of their votes; and they in turn hanging on to the party, with the intention and hope of making it, what Justin says it is—abolitionism. We had the charity, and as we supposed, the sagacity, not to think so. We supposed abolitionism meant Sumner, Greeley, Beecher, Cheever, Lovejoy, Joslin, etc., etc., personal liberty bills, secession and subjugation, underground rail roads, mob law, and John Brown raids; and that the republican party proper meant, Union, Constitution and law, as opposed to abolition, secession and conquest.

He also says, the Democratic party means secession. If it does, then the republican party means secession too, for both parties are engaged alike, side by side, in one and the same work of suppressing the rebellion and crushing out treason. Try it again, Mr. "Philologist," and see if you can't do better next time. Don't be discouraged—"Mistakes will happen in the best of families."

The 11th Regiment.

We see by the Detroit papers that the "Michigan 11th" have been the recipients of a beautiful flag prepared by the ladies of Ypsilanti. The presentation ceremonies took place last Saturday week. The day was a gala one for the regiment. We regret that our space will not permit a report of the able and stirring address of Prof. J. M. B. Sill, of the Ypsilanti Normal School, on the occasion. Suffice it to say that it created great enthusiasm among the soldiers, and was an address of the right stamp. Companies A, B, D and H gave a surprise to the Major in

the presentation of a horse and equipments. The gift was worthily bestowed. We also see by the Ypsilanti papers that Company A, (Capt. Gage of our city,) have been favored with special attention from the ladies of Ypsilanti. They received from them a special invitation to spend the evening at the residence of one of their number, and were entertained to a sumptuous supper and glorious time generally, and of which the Company, in a published and appropriate note, make their acknowledgments.

NEWS.

Good news has come crowding upon us so fast of late that it is difficult to keep track of the successful progress of the Federal arms. Centreville, Manassas, the Potomac Batteries, Island No. 10, and many other points of equal importance have yielded to the strategy or the irresistible bravery of the Union forces, and we hear of no even moderately successful stand being made by the doughty hosts of King Jeff 0; they are being "smoked." The Merrimac was a tartar, though; and, in our opinion, is yet powerful for mischief. But we have a Monitor on her track whose admonitions thus far have been encouragingly effective on the ugly old reptile, and we hope next time she may send the wrought iron "into her soul" with such vigor that it will rankle out her life. Another severe lesson has been learned of the folly of underrating our enemies. With the Merrimac, as with the Charleston Floating Battery and the Hollins Steam Ram, when the laugh properly came, it is has been on the wrong side for us, and it is time that we should cease to be the butt of such pointed, but dreadfully disagreeable jokes.

The very latest in the way of news is that Newbern has been captured by Burnside's Expedition, after a hotly contested battle, two hundred prisoners and a large quantity of artillery taken. The rebels, numbering ten thousand strong, fly to Goldsboro, burning bridges as they go. Fredericksburg, Va., is reported to have been taken by our forces.

The Fight of the Leviathans.

The recent terrible engagement between the iron-clad monsters Merrimac and Monitor, near Fortress Monroe, reminds one of the intensely poetical description of a "sea fight" by Campbell, in his incomparable lyric, "The Battle of the Baltic." The excitement, the harrowing anxiety of those at the Fort and on board the fleet, the dauntless intrepidity displayed by officers and men, heroes, all,—also were nerve to duty by its thundering admonitions.

"When each gun
Sent a death-shade round the ships,
Like the hurricane eddies
Of the sun."

The immense interests at stake, the scene, and the occasion, the like of which has never been upon either continent, are full to intensity of passion and emotions unattainable in plain and homely prose. We give a brief extract from an account in an Eastern paper:

This day (Sunday) the day broke fair, looking towards Sewall's Point there appeared the Merrimac and the rebel steamer Yorktown and Patrick Henry. They were stationary—the Merrimac to the right of the others, and blowing off steam. Their appearance was the cause for a second alarm. The rebel craft seemed deliberating what to do—whether to move on to attempt the destruction of the Merrimac, which was yet aground, or to move on to the Union fleet anchored near the Rip Rap. The appearance of the Merrimac on this second visit caused great precipitation in the removal of our transport fleet to a safe harbor a mile or two up the Chesapeake Bay. At seven A. M. a plan seemed to have been adopted, and the Merrimac steamed in the direction of the Merrimac, which was still aground. The Yorktown and Jamestown were crowded with troops, and steamed slowly along the Merrimac. The Merrimac steamed along with boldness until she was within three miles of the Merrimac, when the Monitor essayed towards the latter and proceeded to battle the Merrimac. At first the rebel craft seemed nonplussed, and hesitated, no doubt in wonderment, at the queer looking machine approaching her. The Merrimac then closed the distance between her and the Monitor until they were within a mile of each other. Both batteries stopped. The Merrimac fired a shot at the Merrimac, to which no reply was made. The rebel craft then fired at the Monitor; the latter replied, hitting the Merrimac near the water line. The Merrimac then commenced firing very rapidly, first from her stern gun at the Monitor, and then her broadside guns, occasionally firing a shot at the Merrimac. The fight went on in this way for an hour or two, both vessels exchanging shots pretty freely. Sometimes the Merrimac would retire followed by the Monitor, and vice versa. While the fight between the batteries was going on one hundred solid nine-inch shot were sent up from Fortress Monroe on the steamer Rancocas to the Merrimac. At a quarter past ten o'clock the Merrimac and Monitor had come into pretty close quarters, the former giving the latter two broadsides in succession. It was promptly replied to by the Monitor. The firing was so rapid that both crafts were obscured in columns of white smoke for a moment or more. The ramparts of the fort, the rigging of the vessels in port, the houses and the bend were all crowded with sailors, soldiers and civilians. When the rapid firing alluded to took place, those spectators were singularly silent, as if doubtful as to the result. Their impatience was soon removed by the full figure of the Monitor, with the

Stars and Stripes flying at her stern, steaming around the Merrimac, moving with the ease of a duck on the water.—The distance between the vessels was forty feet. In this circuit the Monitor's guns were not idle, as she fired shot after shot into her antagonist, two of which, it is alleged, penetrated the Merrimac's sides.

At eleven A. M. the Merrimac opened fire, and assisted the Monitor in engaging the Merrimac. She fired nine-inch solid shot with good accuracy, but with apparently little effect. The Merrimac returned the fire, firing shell, one of which struck, and exploded the boiler of the gunboat Dragon, which was alongside the Merrimac endeavoring to get her off. By this unfortunate affair Jos. McDonald, sailor, was seriously scalded. For the next hour the battle raged fiercely between the Merrimac on the rebel side and the Union vessels, the Monitor, Merrimac and Whitehall, but with no particular result. The Merrimac being the best mark for the Merrimac, the latter fired at her frequently, alternately giving the Monitor a shot. The Merrimac made several attempts to run at full speed past the Monitor to attack and run down the Merrimac. All these attempts were parried, as it were, by the Monitor. In one of these attempts by the Merrimac she ran her plough or ram with full force against the side of the Monitor; but it only had the effect of careening the latter vessel in the slightest degree. The rebel boats Yorktown and Patrick Henry kept at a safe distance from the Monitor. The former vessel, at the beginning of the fight, had the temerity to come within respectable range of the Monitor. The latter fired one shot at her, entering her pilot house, carrying it away, and, no doubt, killing a number of rebels. She retired out of range.

The fight raged hotly on both sides, the opposing batteries moving around each other with the skill, ease and dexterity of expert pugilists. The Merrimac, though the stronger, did not move with the dexterity of her antagonist, hence the Monitor had the advantage of taking choice of position. At a quarter before twelve o'clock, noon, Lieut. Hepburn, the signal officer on the ramparts at Fortress Monroe, reported to General Wool that the Monitor had pierced the sides of the Merrimac, and in a few minutes the latter was in full retreat, heading for Sewall's Point, and chased for a few minutes by the Monitor. The Merrimac had evidently suffered to some extent, and it was thought at one time that she was sinking. After she got safely under the guns of the rebel battery at Sewall's Point, she stopped and signalled for help from her consorts, who were beating a retreat. Subsequently, two tugboats, or gun boats, went alongside and took her in tow, and proceeded to Norfolk. This ended the engagement.

The Monitor was handled with unparalled skill, decision and coolness, for which all praise should be given her officers. She has come up to the expectations that were formed of her, and has proved herself impregnable to the heaviest shot at close quarters.

Lieut. Worden, who handled the Monitor so skillfully, is in Washington, in the hands of the surgeon. He was in the pilot house of the Monitor when the Merrimac directed a whole broadside at it, and received his injuries from the minute fragments of powder which were driven through the look-out holes.—Lieut. Worden was stunned by the concussion, and was carried away. On recovering, he asked, "Have I saved the Merrimac?" The reply was, "Yes, and whipped the Merrimac." To which he answered, "Then I don't care what becomes of me."

Gen. McClellan's Address to the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, MARCH 14, 1862.

Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac:

For a long time I have kept you inactive, but not without a purpose. You were to be disciplined, armed and instructed. The formidable artillery you now have had to be created. Other armies had to move and accomplish certain results.

I have held you back that you might give the death-blow to the rebellion which has distracted this once happy country. The patience you have shown and your confidence in your General are worth a dozen victories.

These preliminary results are now accomplished. I feel that the paternal labors of many months have produced their fruit. The army of the Potomac is now a real army, magnificent in material, admirable in discipline and instruction, and excellently equipped and armed. Your commanders are all that I could wish.

The moment for action has arrived, and I know that I can trust in you to save our country. As I ride through your ranks I see in your faces the sure prestige of victory. I feel that you will do whatever I ask of you.

The period of inaction has passed. I will bring you face to face with the rebels, and only pray that God may defend the right. In whatever direction I may move, however strange my actions may appear to you, ever bear in mind that my fate is linked with yours, and that all I do is to bring you where I know you wish to be, on the decisive battle-field. It is my business to place you there. I am to watch over you as a parent over his children, and you know your General loves you from the depths of his heart.

It shall be my care—it has ever been—to gain success with the least possible loss, but I know, if it is necessary, you will willingly follow me to our graves for our righteous cause.

God smiles upon us. Victory attends us. I would not have you think that our aim is to be obtained without a manly struggle. I will not disguise to you from you that you have brave foes to encounter, braver worthy of the steel which you will use so well.

I shall demand of you great and heroic exertions, rapid and long marches, desperate combats, and privations. We will share all these together, and when this war is over, we will all return to our homes and feel that we can ask no higher honor than the proud consciousness that we belonged to the army of the Potomac.

(Signed) GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

Home Matters.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

Were never so flattering in this city since it was founded—not many years ago—as at present. Real estate is advancing at a steady and healthful rate. Sales are being made daily to an extent which was not dreamed of six months ago, even. Arrangements are being made for building hotels, stores, dwellings, and buildings for mechanical purposes in ten-fold greater proportion than the operations of any of the three or four previous years, and in every department of trade, commerce and mechanical industry there is a prospect for a season of activity such as we have never before witnessed, and yet there is no "biting" no undue or unhealthy excitement, but a plain, straightforward progress, such as our unequalled resources will fully warrant, and from which there will be no receding, but a continual onward current of prosperity. Transactions in real estate in this city within the past week amount to nearly twenty thousand dollars.

WHERE ARE THE PROOFS?

It will be recollected that in an extra issued under our own signature, dated March 3, we branded the statements made by the editor of the Enterprise and Mayor Mott, that there was or had been a secret secession lodge or association in this city as *unqualifyingly false*, and demanded proofs. Two weeks have elapsed and the proofs are not yet forthcoming. We again make the demand, and call upon the parties mentioned either to divulge, or acknowledge publicly, or by silence, which "gives consent," that they originated the "roarback" for political effect—"A good enough Morgan till after election."

Treason is no light offense, to be charged, like a peccadillo or a blunder, "for fun," but a capital crime, a knowledge of which, and a refusal to divulge, renders parties so refusing virtually accessories to that crime. Bring forward your evidence, therefore, Messrs. Enterprise & Co. Clear your own skirts of suspicion of complicity in the secession business, or acknowledge that you have played a seamy trick for a very small consideration.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.—R. D. Bullock, of Jackson, whose experience and success in this line are well attested by the press in various portions of the State, proposes to give, some time next week, one of these grotesque, ancient and unique entertainments in this city, and invites all our singers and musicians to meet him at Union Hall on Thursday evening, the 20th, at 7 o'clock, for practice.

LUMBER, is looking up slightly, though the advance is of a slow but sure character. Logs are selling at from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per M., some very choice lots going as high as \$5.00. Shingles are in excellent demand, at prices a trifle better than at this time last year. Altogether, the lumbering interest is healthy and hopeful, and operators feel highly encouraged.

THE PASSENGER TRAFFIC, on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railway, exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine.—From 80 to 90 passengers per day are now carried over the road, and this at a season when the general currents of travel are at the lowest ebb.

SALT OPERATIONS.—Within the past fortnight between twenty and thirty salt locations have been sold at different points on the river to parties who intend to go immediately into the business of manufacturing.

\$75,000.—We have it from the very best of authority in such matters, that the amount of money expended for furs in the Saginaw Valley this season will reach as high as seventy-five thousand dollars.

BOND & MORRIS.—T. N. Bond and Lewis R. Morris, men well known to all who have transacted business on the River, the former for many years associated with propeller and other boat lines, and the latter of the old firm of Mix & Morris, have formed a partnership with the title of Bond & Morris, for the purpose of engaging in the Storage, Forwarding and Commission business. Their warehouse and docks are at Nos. 31, 33, 35 and 37 River street. The members of the firm being men of integrity and strict business habits, and possessing, moreover, the confidence of the entire business community, their success is no question of uncertainty.

Mr. Harvey Johnson having retired from his connection with the New York Central Railroad Co., Mr. L. R. Morris has been appointed agent of the Company at this point. Mr. T. N. Bond is agent of the Western Transportation Company.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

J. B. SCOTT, JR.,
SHIP MERCHANT AND SHIP BROKER.

WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF VESSELS, AND SUPPLY TRADING FOR VOYAGES, STEAM CHARTERS, ETC.

Refrigerator of six good Vessels, prepared to transport Produce, Lumber, Staves, Timber, Rail Road Iron, Pig Metal, Coal and Stone, to and from any of the Lake Ports, on reasonable terms. Lumber delivered to Albany or New York, at current or special rates.

Office on Athol, between Randolph and Bates Streets, (with P. I. Price & Co., coal dealers). DETROIT. MICHIGAN.

J. E. SMITH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Office in Duane Villa.
EAST SAGINAW.

CARD.

Detroit, January 15th, 1862.

WE have the pleasure to announce, that, having to the great demand for the celebrated Whiskies and superior Foreign and Domestic Liquors, heretofore sold by F. A. Stokes, we shall continue the business in all its branches, together with the manufacture of Rectified Whiskies, Burning Fluid, Camphene, Alcohol, &c., &c.

And also the sale of PAINTS, OILS and TURPENTINE, of the Old Blend of F. A. STOKES, corner Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street, on a scale recent to our Establishment in the State; and having secured the services of Mr. Stokes, who for more than ten years was connected with the largest Importing Liquor House in the City of New York, we flatter ourselves, from his experience and knowledge of the business, to be able to supply the Trade subsequent to purchase from F. A. Stokes, that no other house in the West possesses, and we propose, making the "Black & White" and other favorite Whiskies sold at the present prices, in September and October, twenty-five per cent. higher than any Whiskies manufactured in the West; for medicinal and family use, which we shall sell at the lowest market rate, we invite the attention of our stock, which is the largest in the State.

MANNING, STANWOOD & CO.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured to be paid by an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1855, executed by Samuel Capland, of East Saginaw, Michigan, party of the first part, to Cornelius T. Longstreet, party of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Saginaw County, Michigan, in Liber E of Mortgages, on pages 321 and 322, and whereas there is now due at the date of this notice the sum of Twenty Dollars and thirty cents, and two hundred forty-seven dollars and thirty cents, and no part or portion of said sum or any part thereof having been paid, and the interest thereon being in default, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained in, and under the 7th day of January, A. D. 1855, at two o'clock in the afternoon of the day, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Saginaw (the said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court for Saginaw County, Michigan) shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the said mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay said sum due, together with the interest thereon to date of sale, and the cost of sale allowed by law; and also twenty-five dollars Attorney or Solicitor's fees, as provided in said mortgage. Said premises being situated in the County of Saginaw and State of Michigan, and are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit:—

All that land known and described as lot one (1) and two (2) in block twenty-two (22), according to Hoyt's plat of the village (now city) of East Saginaw, now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds for Saginaw County, Michigan.

Dated East Saginaw, Michigan, the 15th day of January, A. D. 1862.

CORNELIUS T. LONGSTREET,
Mortgagee.

WEBSTER THOMPSON & GAGE, Attys for Mortgagee.

BLACKSMITHING AND WAGON MAKING.

A. & G. BIRDSALL,
Corner of Genesee and Cass Streets, opposite Geo. C. Bates & Co.'s Office, East Saginaw.

ARE prepared to do blacksmith work of all descriptions at short notice. Mill work, light work, horse and cattle shoeing. Wagon, buggy, and sleigh ironing, and repairing of all kinds done promptly and well.

WAGON MAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, Carried on at the same establishment, and all work in the line warranted substantial and reliable. Orders are respectfully solicited.

A. & G. BIRDSALL,
East Saginaw, August 15, 1861.

ATTENTION!

THE LARGEST ARRIVAL
Of Boots, Shoes,

Gaiters, Slippers, Shoes for Children's wear, &c., &c., and about the best material, has been received at
NIEDERSTADT & SON'S,
A. NO. 1 BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
Genesee St., next door East Saginaw Post Office,
EAST SAGINAW.

The best of Workmen and the best of Materials are to be found at this establishment.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

Lumbermen, Shoemakers, and everybody, will find it profitable to call at our Store.

We do not intend to make a great cry over a small show, but can say with truth that we
DEFY COMPETITION
from any quarter, in our line of business.

TONS OF LEATHER
for sale at wholesale or retail; also Findings, and a splendid assortment of Boots and Shoes of our own and Eastern manufacture.

East Saginaw, May 1, 1861.

Harness, &c., for the Universe.

L. B. HOVEY,
No. 60, Genesee St., East Saginaw, Michigan.

MAKES AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE Saginaw Valley to subscribe their own interest by purchasing of him all articles they may need, in the line of

HARNESS, SADDLES, TRUNKS, VALISES, MATTRASSES, &c., &c., &c.

Harness of all kinds, light and heavy, for team, carriage or fancy; Saddles, Spanish, Columbia and American; Miscellaneous, Halters, Bridles, Surching, Bits, Whip, Horse Blankets, Booters made from Horse Blankets, collars, and lined, or set lined, as desired; Irish Ladies, Buckskin, all lengths, from one to twelve feet. Collars, Boston Dry Collars, Socks and other patterns, all of my own manufacture.

CARRIAGE TRIMMING.
And Repairing of all kinds done in a workmanlike manner and with promptness and dispatch. Call and the highest price paid for Furs, Hides and Sheep pelts. Lumbermen, Farmers, Business men, everybody, call before you purchase or leave orders elsewhere.

East Saginaw, Nov. 22, 1861.

WILLIAM G. DIETZ, CARPENTER & BUILDER.

WATER STREET, BETWEEN GENESSEE AND GERMAN STREETS.

[I] am prepared to execute all kinds of work pertaining to the trade. Having a long and varied experience in all branches of the business, and a good stock of seasoned lumber on hand, I feel confident that I will please all who may favor me with their patronage.

Plans and specifications drawn to order.

East Saginaw, December 24, 1861.

227½ Genesee St., between Randolph and Bates Streets, (with P. I. Price & Co., coal dealers).

FIRST WARD MEAT MARKET.

Washington Street, 3 Doors North of POST OFFICE.

JOHN WEST & SON.

Will supply the citizens of East Sag